

tend to enforce prompt settlement of these outstanding special assessment taxes, with interest in full.

Major consideration of the proposition, intimated by the commissioners in their last annual report, to change the method of imposing licenses upon trades and callings, warrants them at the present time in making that existing license laws should be amended as to embrace such pursuits and occupations as directly require the supervision of the police and sanitary authorities, and also include others entailing special charges and expenses, considered with reference to the revenues of the district, such a method, embracing in its details a largely increased license tax upon the liquor traffic, would greatly augment the appropriate receipts from licenses, while only a small loss would be incurred by the abolition of many minor yet vexatious impositions upon business men who are no more a special charge upon the public purse than are individuals of independent incomes. The provisions of the license law applying to the regulation and control of the wholesale and retail liquor traffic are defective and permit of evasion.

Charities as administered in this district, through private institutions, by separate volunteer boards, without co-relation or unity of purpose, is necessarily fragmentary and incomplete, as well as less efficiently supervised than it would be if the charities were under a single control. Until a better system can be devised the commissioners recommend that they be authorized to appoint an inspector of charities, who shall devote his time thereto, and report to the commissioners, and whose recommendations may be paid or withheld, and relief be given in needed cases not specially provided for, and mendicancy driven from the streets.

The commissioners have submitted for consideration an enlarged estimate for the Industrial Home school, believing that a practical training of destitute children in the industrial arts is the best means of securing them homes and employment at an early age, and the most effectual to keep them from the temptations of crime, and that money expended accords with economy and good government.

In the report relating to Columbia hospital, the commissioners desire to call special attention to so much as relates to the non-payment of taxes due on the hospital lands at the date of its purchase, in 1878, when title passed to the United States, and that these taxes are covered by liens held by third parties, and in order to clear the property, title to which is in the United States, it will be necessary to buy in these liens. It is, therefore, recommended that the sum of \$20,000 for this purpose be made out of the existing session—the sum required being about \$20,000.

The almshouse shelters a number of unfortunate but deserving inmates, well provided with quarters, food and comfortable clothing, who, as far as investigation by the commissioners discloses, are contented with the supplies afforded them and in general with their treatment.

The recommendations of the board, with respect to a separate building for female prisoners, together with his suggestion that other provisions should be made for a better field and pest house, meet the warm approval of the commissioners.

It is with much regret that the commissioners are compelled to experience altogether inadequate and unsuitable accommodations for the sick and afflicted in the hospital attached to the asylum. With the means at their command the commissioners have endeavored, and have succeeded to some extent, in ameliorating this unfortunate condition of affairs, but while they feel reasonably satisfied with the accommodations existing in the hospital, they can only regard those provided for the sick as a reproach, from which, for humanity's sake, the district government should be relieved at the earliest practicable moment.

The former inadequacy of school accommodations and the growing popularity of the public schools for the last few years have caused a very large increase in attendance, and it is estimated that at least 30,000 children will be enrolled during the present year, which will be an increase over last year of about 500 pupils. New buildings will, of course, be required each year to accommodate the increased attendance.

It is considered desirable to continue the policy of erecting new buildings for school purposes until all rented premises can be dispensed with. These latter are expensive, very rarely properly suited to the purpose, being poorly arranged and badly ventilated and lighted. A by no means trivial responsibility will devolve upon authority in some quarter if the lives and health of pupils are sacrificed by reason of appropriations being insufficient to guard against injury and possible disaster.

During the past year the police department has been partially reorganized with manifestly good results. The zeal now displayed by both officers and men in the performance of their duty is worthy of commendation. The commissioners approve the recommendation of the major of police, that a higher number of police be provided for the coming year.

It is ascertained that the supposed law to suppress Sunday traffic in Washington is void because not completely enacted. This defect should be remedied. The law against disorderly and suspicious persons provides that punishment may be avoided by giving bond for \$50. This enables the most dangerous of those classes to escape after conviction, and the commissioners recommend a modification of the law.

Congress has prohibited lotteries, and declared the sale of tickets in this district to be a crime, but has omitted what has been found necessary in most of the states in order to make the prohibition effective, to wit, the prohibition of lottery schemes and drawings, or to prohibit the importation and purchase of tickets by mail.

Concerning and almost universal legislation has driven lottery advertising to this district, where, through nearly all of the newspapers, the Havana and New Orleans lottery companies not only reach the people and evade the laws of the states, but carry on a large traffic through the mails. Large sums of money are thereby secured, and especially from the improvident and poor, and hold high carnival at the capital, despite the intended prohibition by congress. The commissioners therefore approve of the request of the major of police for such legislation as will effectually suppress the advertising of and traffic in lotteries, policy games, gift enterprises, and all other schemes and vices declared by the statute to be criminal.

The major of police has set forth more particularly in his report the necessity for further legislation respecting pawnbrokers; also respecting those suspected of being criminals, and having in their possession tools peculiar to burglary or other criminal practices. The commissioners approve the recommendations of the report in these respects.

It would, in the opinion of the commissioners, contribute greatly to the health, peace, and security of the people of the district if the district if more enlarged powers of regulation were conferred upon them. The important subjects of building and plumbing regulations, and to some extent the health, police, and fire are already under their control, but the ordinances are in many cases unsuited to the existing state of affairs. Power to change and amend the ordinances of the former corporation of the district and of the legislative assembly solely wherein they relate to police, health, and fire regulations, and not directly enacted by congress, would enable the commissioners to remedy many minor evils and abuses without either troubling congress with such details, or subjecting the people here to the unavoidable delay of action by that body.

The commissioners recommend that some provision be made for any person who may become permanently disabled by accidents at fires. The service there is unusually important and dangerous, and it would doubtless promote gallant and efficient service if firemen, who serve for moderate pay, knew that a casualty will not leave them or their families without any means of support.

The present terms upon which the river front east of the Long bridge, is occupied would seem to demand consideration by congress. Between the bridge and P street southwest, the water front is occupied by a succession of wharves, most of them constructed under permits understood to have been granted by the office of the United States in charge of public buildings and grounds for a trifling pecuniary consideration, and others that have been built without any authoritative permission.

In many cases the wharves and corporations occupying these wharves privileges have erected warehouses, offices, and a variety of structures upon the premises south of the south line of Water street, which they make use of in the trade, and suggest legislation to confer

upon the district authorities such control of the movements of shipping as will facilitate the movement of the port of Washington, the same that is now exercised by them at the port of Georgetown.

Urgent complaints are made by citizens because the Chesapeake and Ohio canal company refuses to erect and maintain proper bridges over the canal, and the requests of the commissioners in this respect are neglected. The United States and the state of Maryland are the principal owners of the canal. The latter, having a majority of the stock, assumes absolute control, and seems to take less interest in the wants of the district than is desirable. The property of the company, for the work rendered necessary by its existence, and that an execution from a court would be fruitless. Many years of interest on the bonded debt of the company of which \$75,000 are held by the district) are due and unpaid, and the company is practically insolvent.

In this emergency the commissioners suggest that the district should be allowed to impose a tax upon the canal sufficient to pay for the work rendered necessary by its existence, and that the exemption now enjoyed under the act of March 3, 1825, in consideration partly of maintaining the works in repair, be abrogated.

On account of the small annual appropriations, and the restriction imposed upon the commissioners, which requires all sewer work to be done by contract, progress on the excellent system of drainage and sewerage designed for the district has been very slow, and so it must continue to be until these conditions are changed. Especially is this the case with the great Boundary Intersecting sewer, for which there has been appropriated in all \$25,000, in five separate and distinct contracts, and on which the work has been done under four different contracts; under these circumstances there is no inducement for large outside contractors, provided with adequate machinery, for carrying on the work, to enter into competition with local bidders, none of whom have been able or willing to supply such machinery; the result is an inordinately slow progress in every case, and while the district is unable to approximate the rate of progress required by their contracts, little is to be gained by suspending them from the work and assigning it to other contractors who are not equipped. An effort was made by the commissioners to obviate, in a measure, this difficulty of small appropriations in the contract made May 12, 1882, for the fourth section of this work; at that time there was a recommendation that the expenditure for the fiscal year then current, and an additional appropriation of \$55,000 for the year following was included in the appropriation bill then pending before congress; by the adjournment of congress, however, the bill was not passed, and the expenditure for the year following in the footprints of his predecessors, failed to supply an adequate plant or working force, and the work dragging along in the usually slow manner, he was finally by order of the commissioners suspended from the work, and the work brought to a standstill by an opinion from the first controller of the treasury that the contract was illegal and void, and further that the expenditure involving the expenditure of the amount (\$55,000) appropriated by the act approved July 1, 1882, having been made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, that amount must be covered into the treasury of the United States. The \$55,000 appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, is already expended under the contract above referred to, and work on the sewer must now remain in abeyance until further funds are made available through legislation by congress. To this end the commissioners earnestly recommend that the sum of \$55,000, heretofore appropriated for the sewer work, and which is now withheld under the opinion of the first controller, be reappropriated at the earliest date possible; that congress ratify by its approval the contract under which the expenditure was made, was, in the opinion of the commissioners, duly and legally provided for, and that the commissioners be authorized to complete the work under this contract.

In their last annual report the commissioners made particular reference to the great waste of water in the lower section of the city, whereby much distress was occasioned in the more elevated portions. During the past year the extent of this waste has been largely reduced by a persistent system of house to house inspection, and the estimates to all parts of the city has been the result. Notwithstanding, accurate measurements of the flow from the distributing reservoir shows a decrease in the daily supply of nearly 5,000,000 gallons, viz. from 25,000,000 in June, 1882, to 19,500,000 in June, 1883. The completion of the work of raising and extending the dam at the Great Falls, extending the aqueduct, and constructing the new reservoir, all now under contract, will probably insure an ample supply to all parts of the city of Washington, including Georgetown, for a number of years to come, without pursuing the obnoxious measures above referred to.

The principal work on the sewerage system has been heretofore, applied to replacing the old wooden pavements, and by the time congress meets there will remain only about two and one-half miles of this class of work to be done, provision for which is included in the estimates for the next fiscal year. The original cost of the fatal experiment with wood pavements, covering a length of fifty miles, was over \$1,000,000, while their replacement with the best class of asphalt and granite blocks will have been completed before the publication of the next annual report at a total cost of less than \$2,500,000, the amount expended on this account, from 1878 to July 1, 1883, being \$1,218,080. During the past year expenditures for extending the limits of improved streets have aggregated only \$200,743. Hereafter almost all the expenditures required for street improvements can be applied to new work, and not to the replacement of the obnoxious rough stone pavements, which cover a length of about seventeen miles and comprise an area of 570,318 square yards. The schedule of street improvements submitted to congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, aggregates \$409,552.17, divided as follows:

Replacement of wood pavements..... \$149,572.00  
Replacement of rough stone pavement..... 22,559.62  
New pavements, grading, and regulation..... 277,920.55

Over one-third of this work is located in the eastern and northern sections of the city. In this connection the commissioners submit a tabular statement, in which the actual expenditures in the several sections are compared with the population and assessed valuation of the same sections, and the estimated expenditures used in this table are those on which the taxes were levied during the periods covered by the operations in question:

ASSESSED VALUATION OF ALL PROPERTY.

Years	Northwest	Southwest	Southeast	Northeast
1882	116,305,628	823,545,548	129,794,884	\$1,487,111
66 per ct.	14 per ct.	11 per ct.	7 per ct.	

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Years	Northwest	Southwest	Southeast	Northeast
1882	\$69,780,659	5,223,263	6,024,081	5,229,449
86 per ct.	6 per ct.	8 per ct.	6 per ct.	

EXPENDITURES FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Years	Northwest	Southwest	Southeast	Northeast
1882	277,233.15	19,862.85	25,000.00	18,000.15
79 per ct.	10 per ct.	10 per ct.	10 per ct.	

Total \$1,418,641.61  
79 per ct. 10 per ct. 10 per ct. 10 per ct.

A similar comparison, and relating to improvements proposed for the next fiscal year, is as follows:

Years	Northwest	Southwest	Southeast	Northeast
1883	\$21,771.08	\$23,516.75	\$29,520.40	\$28,284.20
50 per ct.	16 per ct.	12 per ct.	13 per ct.	

If the assessment recently completed should be considered in this comparison the percentage of the population in the northwest section would be largely increased, while in the other sections it would be reduced to a corresponding extent.

The commissioners recommend that the present law, which limits the number of hours during which each street lamp shall be lighted to 2,500 hours per annum, be amended so as to require each lamp to be lighted at least 3,000 hours per annum; and that the bill to regulate steam railways, introduced by the senate Feb. 23, 1883, by the Hon. Mr. Ingalls, chairman of the senate committee on the District of Columbia, be reintroduced early in the coming congress, in order that the status of the roads may be definitely fixed before the close of the session.

FOR THE WORKINGMAN'S WEAL.

Grand Mass Meeting on Behalf of Labor at Lincoln Hall Last Night.

A workingman's mass meeting was held at Lincoln hall last night, under the auspices of the Painters' assembly, Knights of Labor. The hall was crowded, nearly two thousand people being present, representing every branch of labor in the district. Pastorio's brass band occupied a prominent position and rendered stirring music between speeches. Mr. Joseph Fanning, president of the Painters' assembly, presided, and introduced the first speaker, Mr. George W. Brown, who, in a stirring address, declared that the workingman's union, consisting of about 200 colored men, filled into the hall and took seats. They were greeted with uproarious applause.

Donath, editor of the *Craftsman*, who said the workingmen must demand a fair share of the profits of trade. The rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. Capital without labor is a blessing. The workingmen will succeed in their demands if they unite and stick together.

Hon. John Tyler, Jr., was next introduced. He expressed his sympathy with the working movement now going on in this country, and said his name was associated with it by tradition. Was Tyler, the blacksmith, who in the fourteenth century, at the head of 60,000 men, marched against the city of London, and captured it, thus striking the first blow for human independence in England, was a relative of the speaker. He extolled the crown rights and privileges for the people. Right, justice, power, and riches are always stolen from the many to benefit the few. Two good mottoes to adopt are: "A fair ballot and a free count" and "Fair labor and just remuneration." When we find \$1,200,000 in the pockets of sixteen men, and monopolies voted millions of acres of land, we must feel doubtful of our future liberties. The workingmen must organize and pursue unity of action. Direct your mind to organized action throughout this land as a mighty host.

Mr. Robert De Ackers, of the Brotherhood of Laborers, said: "If we cannot get our rights by the ballot, we will have to fall back on 5,000,000 of strong arms. One of the saddest histories of the labor movement was presented the other day when workingmen armed by their employers shot down their fellow-workmen. I have seen our brethren killed by police, and shot at by duels, militia, but the other incident is terrible to contemplate."

Mr. Daniel E. Boone, of the Federation of Labor, said the printers had an advantage—if the press went against them, they could produce a press of their own. Mr. Hall Bowie followed, and spoke of the evils of machine competition and the railroad riots of 1877. He thought the latter were liable to be repeated at any day. The speaker then introduced Mr. John S. McClelland, of New York, secretary of the executive board, Knights of Labor, having arrived on a late train, was introduced and made a lengthy and interesting speech on the labor question. The telegraphed strike was reviewed and the cause of its failure related. He also stated that certain window glass manufacturers in California are offering \$50 royalty each imported foreign glass blower to take the place of striking American workmen. Congress will be petitioned to make such action as this a criminal offense. He favored temperance among workingmen, and desired the published reports that there were internal strikes in the Knights of Labor. In conclusion he said: "What is an injury to one is an injury to all. We have learned from Irish history the word boycott, and we propose to use it."

THE WEDDINGS.

Happy Brides at St. Matthew's and St. Peter's Churches.

St. Matthew's church was well filled last evening by a large and fashionable assemblage to witness the marriage of Mr. Richard L. Smallwood and Miss May Newton. The contracting parties are both Washingtonians and widely known throughout the city. There were no bridesmaids, groomsmen, or best man. The bride wore a white dress with drapery and lace. The groom wore a tuxedo. Rev. Father Poland performed the ceremony. The ushers were Messrs. J. Edwin Wilson, George H. Kennedy, F. L. Hollister, and Fred H. Vail. The happy couple were married at a bridal tour of two weeks immediately after the ceremony, the most of which will be spent in New York.

The wedding of Mr. Michael Hagan and Miss Kate Flaherty took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at St. Peter's church. Father O'Sullivan officiated. Miss Riley acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Daniel Allman as groomsmen. After the ceremony was performed Mr. and Mrs. Hagan repaired to the residence of the bride's parents, on M street southwest, where a reception of their friends was held.

The wedding of Mr. James O'Connor and Miss Margaret Allman took place at St. Peter's church yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

Senator Mahone is at the Arlington.

Gen. Sheridan arrived in Washington yesterday from Chicago.

Hon. Lake W. Poland, of Vermont, is at the Elbert for the winter.

Senator Howe and wife will occupy rooms this winter at 1325 K street.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Evans returned to the city last night.

Hon. Silas F. Miller, chairman of the republican state central committee of Kentucky, is at the Arlington.

James L. Lee and wife, Chicago; C. M. Garrie, Louisville, Ky.; W. Goodman and wife, Calcutta, are at the Elbert.

The President returned to Washington yesterday from New York, accompanied by secretaries Folger and Lincoln and Attorney General Brewster.

Hon. H. C. Worthington, of Pennsylvania; A. D. Wilson and wife, of Rhode Island; and L. A. Sene and wife, of New York, are at the National.

Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, will occupy rooms at 1625 Massachusetts avenue this winter. He will be accompanied by his wife and mother in law.

Mrs. George E. Warren, Newport; Ralph B. Benson and J. Irving Courneyer, Rhinecliff; Hon. Frank H. Hard and Hon. B. M. Murray, Ohio, are at the Elbert.

Hon. R. M. Townsend, of Illinois, and Hon. William Schuchter, of Pennsylvania; A. M. Durbin, of Pittsburg, and Fred Hirsch, of Chicago, are at the Elbert.

Hon. H. G. Wright, chief of engineers, U. S. A., has returned to Washington from St. Louis, where he has been in the progress on the river and harbor improvements.

Mr. John H. Magruder, of Silver City, N. M., is in West Washington, having come out on business connected with his mining enterprises at that place. Mrs. Magruder did not accompany him.

Mr. J. M. Little and wife, Marshall Hall, Md.; John E. Welch, Boston; James L. Brown, St. Catharines, Canada; J. D. Fiske, Boston; Wm. B. Jackson, St. Louis; George W. Lewis and wife, Boston; Mrs. J. G. Jones, Dayton, Ohio; L. L. Leggett, are at the St. James.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

Mr. Frank W. Cross, in charge of iron plates in the navy yard, has been appointed to inspect the new cruiser at Chester, Pa.

The members of the Washington Continentals are ordered to assemble at their armory Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, for parade.

Interesting Thanksgiving services will be held at Holy Cross church to-morrow, Matins and sermon at 11 a. m., and holy communion at 7:30 p. m.

Dr. Bayne stated last night that young Deering, who was shot by a Baltimore and Ohio watchman several nights ago, is improving rapidly.

The Washington Light Infantry is ordered to assemble at their armory at 9 a. m. sharp, Thursday, in fatigue uniforms, with shakos and overcoats, to escort the Continentals.

The cornerstone of Mount Pisgah A. M. E. church, corner of Tenth and R streets, northwest, will be laid by the Masons of the district, Thursday, Nov. 29, at 2:30 p. m. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. D. P. Stanton and Rev. M. Cole.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THE ORATOR.

Family Supplies.

THE WEATHER WEDNESDAY:

Fair weather.

Elphonzo Youngs

IS OFFERING

New Buckwheat,  
Creamery Butter in 4-pound crocks,  
New Clover Honey,  
New Sugar Peas,  
Choice Maple Syrup  
Pine Apples,  
Malaga Grapes,  
Empire (N. Y.) Grapes,  
Tolney (Cal.) Grapes,  
Delaware (N. Y.) Grapes,  
Concord (N. Y.) Grapes,  
Large Bananas,  
Tennessee Peas,  
Cal. Potatoes Peas,  
Lard Preserving Peas,  
Rambos Apples,  
"Red Sweet" Apples,  
"Bowman Home" Apples,  
Pumpkin Apples,  
Cape Cod Cranberries,  
New Preserves,  
New Raisins,  
New Sautee Currants.

SUGAR.

(Best New York Brands)—

10 lbs. Granulated for..... \$2.00  
11 lbs. Standard "A" for..... \$1.75  
12 lbs. Ex. "C" very light, for..... \$1.50

FLOUR.

1/2 bbl. Choice Minnesota Patent for..... \$2.00  
1/2 bbl. Superfine (which we are sole agents), the highest grade known..... \$1.75  
1/2 bbl. Cores..... very low  
1/2 bbl. Choice Flour..... very low  
1/2 bbl. Washburn Superfine..... very low  
1/2 bbl. Golden Hill..... very low

ELPHONZO YOUNGS,

The Original No-Liquor Grocer,

NINTH STREET.

COURTNEY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

B. W. REED'S SONS,

1216 F Street Northwest,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Fine Family Groceries,  
Teas, Wines, Liquors,  
and Havana Cigars,  
SPECIALTIES:  
Old Club House Pure Rye Whisky,  
Grand Vin d'Angleterre Champagne,  
AND SELECTED STOCKS OF  
VERY OLD MADEIRAS,  
PORTS, SHERRIES, &c.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS:

COAL FOR WOOD

Johnson Brothers.

Wharves and Railroad Yard:  
Twelfth and Water streets southwest.

Branch Yards and Offices:  
1207 F street northwest.  
1315 Seventh street northwest.  
176 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.  
112 Ninth street northwest.  
Corner Third and K streets northwest.  
221 Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

LARGEST PRIVATE RAILROAD YARD south of New York; also EXTENSIVE WHARVES, giving an unsurpassed facilities for the economic handling of FREIGHT OF ALL KINDS.

COAL DELIVERED ON CARS DIRECT FROM MINES INTO OUR YARD.

We deal only in best qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL.

All kinds of COAL, either in stock or prepared to order at our factory.

CLEAN COAL, FULL WEIGHT and MEASURE, prompt deliveries, and prices as low as Fuel can be furnished.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,

Twelfth and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Have in stock a large assortment of Nugget Gold Jewelry for Ladies and Gentlemen.

A selection will be sent on approval to anyone known to the house or furnishing reference.

WASH. B. WILLIAMS,

WASHINGTON OFFICE,

1320 F STREET,

(Near "The Elbert.")

WASH. B. WILLIAMS,

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF

Upholstery and Drapery Goods.

In making improvements for the display of fine Carpets, Drapery, and Upholstery Goods, I have secured a very light room, nicely carpeted, devoted to the display of a large and well assorted stock of CURTAINS, ALL GRADES,

ANTIQUE LACE,  
SWISS LACE,  
MADRAS LACE,  
TAMBOUR LACE,  
OF EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Also a full line of

CARPETINGS,  
Body and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian all grades and colors, and most beautiful designs.

Also a superior and large collection of FURNITURE

FOR THE PARLOR, THE CHAMBER, THE DINING ROOM, AND THE LIBRARY.

It will be to your interest to personally inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

I defy competition in Quality and Price.

WASH. B. WILLIAMS,

317 7th St. N. W., 632 and 634 D St. N. W.,  
632 Louisiana avenue N. W.

JOHN R. KELLY,  
Dealer in First-Class  
BERP, L. M. V. L. MITCHELL, &c.  
Corner 10th & M Streets,  
Stalls 628, 629, and 630 of the latest and best, North-west  
and 300 and 300 Northern Liberty Market, or  
address Box 71, City Postoffice. Marketing delivered  
free of charge to all parts of the city.

Winter Goods.

H. C. WINDSOR,

FINE SHOE PARLOR,

1423 N. Y. Av., near 15th St.

We sell only such Shoes as we know to be reliable in wear and perfect in fit, in Medium and Fine Shoes. Our stock is large and prices low, as we sell for CASH. Our goods are unsurpassed anywhere.

All the lines of Street Cars come near our door.

OUR UNEQUALED STOCK

OF

FINE CLOTHING

For Men and Boys

IS IMMENSE, ELEGANT, FRESH, AND VERY CHEAP.

THE PUBLIC

Appreciate these facts, and are buying our goods freely. Every careful buyer will inspect our stock when in want of CLOTHING.

ROBINSON, PARKER & CO.,

319, Southeast Corner Seventh and D Streets.

Tailors.

No. 415 Thirteenth St. N. W.,  
Second door north of Pennsylvania avenue.

FINE WOOLENS from leading London houses, representing the Correct West End Styles.

ALPHONSE G. SELTZ,  
IMPORTER AND TAILOR.

J. A. GRIESBAUER,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
485 Ninth Street, near E.

The Finest Goods always on hand. Cut and Made to the latest Style.

H. D. BARR,  
Importing Tailor,  
1111 Penna. Avenue,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I have now in stock a complete and carefully selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

COMPENSATION

SUITINGS, TROWSERINGS, & VESTINGS.

They are of my own importation, and include all of the latest and most approved styles.

H. D. BARR.

L. K. DEVENDORF,  
607 SEVENTH STREET N. W.,  
WASHINGTON,  
FINE TAILORING.

A carefully selected stock of English, Scotch, and French Suitings.  
Fine Novelties in English Trowserings.

Full Styles.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

JAMES Y. DAVIS' SONS,  
621 PENN. AVENUE.

Gents' Dress Silk Hats, at \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00, \$101.00, \$102.00, \$103.00, \$104.00, \$105.00, \$106.00, \$107.00, \$108.00, \$109.00, \$110.00, \$111.00, \$112.00, \$113.00, \$114.00, \$115.00, \$116.00, \$117.00, \$118.00, \$119.00, \$120.00, \$121.00, \$122.00, \$123.00, \$124.00, \$125.00, \$126.00, \$127.00, \$128.00, \$129.00, \$130.00, \$131.00, \$132.00, \$133.00, \$134.00, \$135.00, \$136.00, \$137.00, \$138.00, \$139.00, \$140.00, \$141.00, \$142.00, \$143.00, \$144.00, \$145.00, \$146.00, \$147.00, \$148.00, \$149.00, \$150.00, \$151.00, \$152.00, \$153.00, \$154.00, \$155.00, \$156.00, \$157.00, \$158.00, \$159.00, \$160.00, \$161.00, \$162.00, \$163.00, \$164.00, \$165.00, \$166.00, \$167.00, \$168.00, \$169.00, \$170.00, \$171.00, \$172.00, \$173.00, \$174.00, \$175.00, \$176.00, \$177.00, \$178.00, \$179.00, \$180.00, \$181.00, \$182.00, \$183.00, \$184.00, \$185.00, \$186.00, \$187.00, \$188.00, \$189.00, \$190.00, \$191.00, \$192.00, \$193.00, \$